MITIGATION & CONSERVATION PLAN

DECEMBER 2002

UTAH RECLAMATION
MITIGATION
AND CONSERVATION
COMMISSION

The Utah Reclamation Mitigation
AND CONSERVATION Commission's

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Final Mitigation and Conservation Plan

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Chapter 1

Introduction

Moving water from the Uinta Basin to the Bonneville Basin for agricultural, municipal and industrial uses has been the principle mission of the Bonneville Unit of the Central Utah Project (CUP) since the 1960s. The CUP system of pipelines, aqueducts, tunnels and canals, reservoirs, and pumping plants that benefit the human population has taken a toll on many wildlife resources. To assure a balance, Congress in 1992 amended the Colorado River Storage Project Act of 1956 and authorized the Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Commission (Mitigation Commission) to focus on mitigating Federal reclamation impacts to wildlife resources.

Since its 1995 establishment, the Commission has focused on watersheds most heavily impacted by the Bonneville Unit: Provo River/Utah Lake, Strawberry/Duchesne and Diamond Fork, as well as the Great Salt Lake and Jordan River-where exceptional wildlife mitigation opportunities exist-and on several statewide programs. Direction and rationale for the work has been provided in annual mitigation plans since 1996. This document is the latest in that series.[1]

Past plans provided extensive program creation detail. Now, with several years of implementation behind us, the 2002 Mitigation Plan format is more focused on accomplishments. We still provide a brief overview of the problem in "historic condition," and re-state our "desired future condition"; but, also add the degree to which we have been successful in achieving our desired future. Lastly, as in prior plans, program elements are listed, implementation of which will help complete achievement of the desired future.

What follows is the historic condition, desired condition, program elements and map for each watershed where the Commission is active. Note, that while the Commission's program may not fully achieve the vision by implementing the measures identified in the Mitigation Plan, all program elements contribute to achieving the vision over time. Clearly many partners, through complementary programs, are needed to achieve the entire vision.

[1] Each Mitigation Plan has had full public involvement. This year a letter was sent out with our 2002 Annual Report requesting projects that would contribute to furthering our existing program. Those interested in Commission planning were given 30 days to respond. A Draft Mitigation Plan was prepared utilizing that input and also made available for a 30-day public review. You can find out more about our technical planning process and requirements by referring to 43 CFR Chapter III and Part 1000 or Chapter 1 in prior Mitigation Plans.

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MITIGATION & CONSERVATION PROGRAM BY WATERSHED

Chapter 2

Mitigation and conservation Program BY WATERSHED

Provo River/Utah Lake Watershed

Historic Condition

The Provo River historically provided abundant fish and wildlife habitat. That habitat was significantly altered with European settlement. The lower Provo River was altered to serve as a transportation channel for municipal, irrigation and industrial water. The river was also impacted in many areas by irrigation diversions, highways, railroads, reservoirs and urban encroachment. Impacts to the lower river section, along with changes in Utah Lake, contributed to significant decline of the endangered June sucker.

The wildlife resources of the middle Provo River were impacted by the 1950s diking and straightening of the river as part of the Provo River Project, the 1993 inundation of five stream miles due to the filling of Jordanelle Reservoir, and dewatering due to irrigation diversions. Portions of the upper Provo were also channelized and many natural lake basins dammed in the early 1900s to provide water storage.

Desired Future Condition

In 1996, the Mitigation Commission designed a program to mitigate for these impacts and then described a different future, if the program were implemented. What follows is our original desired future condition and the progress we have made toward its achievement.

Desired Future Condition	Are We There Yet?
Riparian and aquatic habitats and dependent species affected by construction and operation of CUP and other Reclamation projects are restored along the lower Provo. The public is provided access to the river where there are adequate facilities to support this use.	Pieces of the restoration puzzle are coming together. Water for wildlife purposes (4,300 acre feet) has been acquired and other strategies to achieve instream flows are being investigated. Completed June sucker recovery studies will guide future restoration design, as will studies on modification of lower Provo

Desired Future Condition	Are We There Yet?
	River diversion dams. The Division of Wildlife Resources has acquired some public access with other funding
The Commission actively cooperates with other resource management agencies to coordinate management of water resources in the drainage to benefit fish, wildlife and recreation resources. Water conservation and efficiency improvement projects are implemented which integrate fish, wildlife and recreation objectives.	Construction of the Wasatch County Water Efficiency Project and Daniels Replacement Project, completed in 2001, provided an efficient irrigation system in Heber Valley that eliminated the need to divert water from the upper Strawberry River. Streams once again flow in the upper Strawberry River and tributaries. Restored flows will aid habitat restoration and recreational fishing. The project was accomplished through a partnership with the Central Utah Water Conservancy District, U.S. Department of the Interior, USDA Forest Service, Daniels Irrigation Company, and Wasatch County Special Service Area No.1.
Formerly fragmented habitat features, such as reaches of the middle Provo River previously isolated by dewatering or by large diversions, provide continuous habitat for fish and wildlife species. Minimum instream flows are provided and potentially damaging unnatural high flows downstream of reservoirs are reduced. Instream migration barriers are removed and adequate water quality, temperature and other suitable habitat factors exist which aid recovery of fish and wildlife populations.	Four out of 12 miles of middle Provo River main river channel have been restored. Numerous side channels and wetlands have also been constructed. In four more years the entire middle Provo River will provide continuous habitat. Four diversion dams that previously impaired fish passage have been eliminated or re-engineered to provide fish passage. Instream flows are maintained between Jordanelle Dam and Deer Creek Reservoirs. Minimum flows are 125 cfs. Releases from Jordanelle Reservoir are withdrawn through a selective level outlet works (SLOW) which allows operators to blend water from various depths and temperature strata within Jordanelle Reservoir to meet down-stream water quality objectives.

Desired Future Condition	Are We There Yet?
Opportunities for public accessare provided to mitigation and conservation features where compatible with fish and wildlife resource objectives, as well as opportunities for public education and interpretation. The middle Provo River corridor is managed to be a "good neighbor" in Wasatch County. Facilities are maintained, the public is guided in their use of the corridor, and adjacent landowners are not unduly inconvenienced by the presence of the public corridor.	Three out of a total of seven public access points are complete. Access is limited to the seven entry points of 12-24 cars each to manage use and is also limited to passive recreation activities. Interpretive displays will be installed in the fall of 2002 at completed access points. The corridor is partially fenced and posted to eliminate unknowing use of private property. The Commission has an ongoing relationship with Wasatch County and has worked individually with adjacent land owners.
Deer mortality on highways around Jordanelle Reservoir is reduced. High mountain reservoirs and drainages are rehabilitated and stabilized to provide fish habitat, recreation opportunities and public safety. Further recreation opportunities that are compatible with the conservation of natural systems are provided.	Consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Utah Division of Wildlife Resources and others are ongoing to determine appropriate solutions for mitigating impacts to deer. Each of the 12 lakes in the upper Provo River drainage were rehabilitated and stabilized. Trails and other recreational facilities were constructed including Washington Lake Campground.

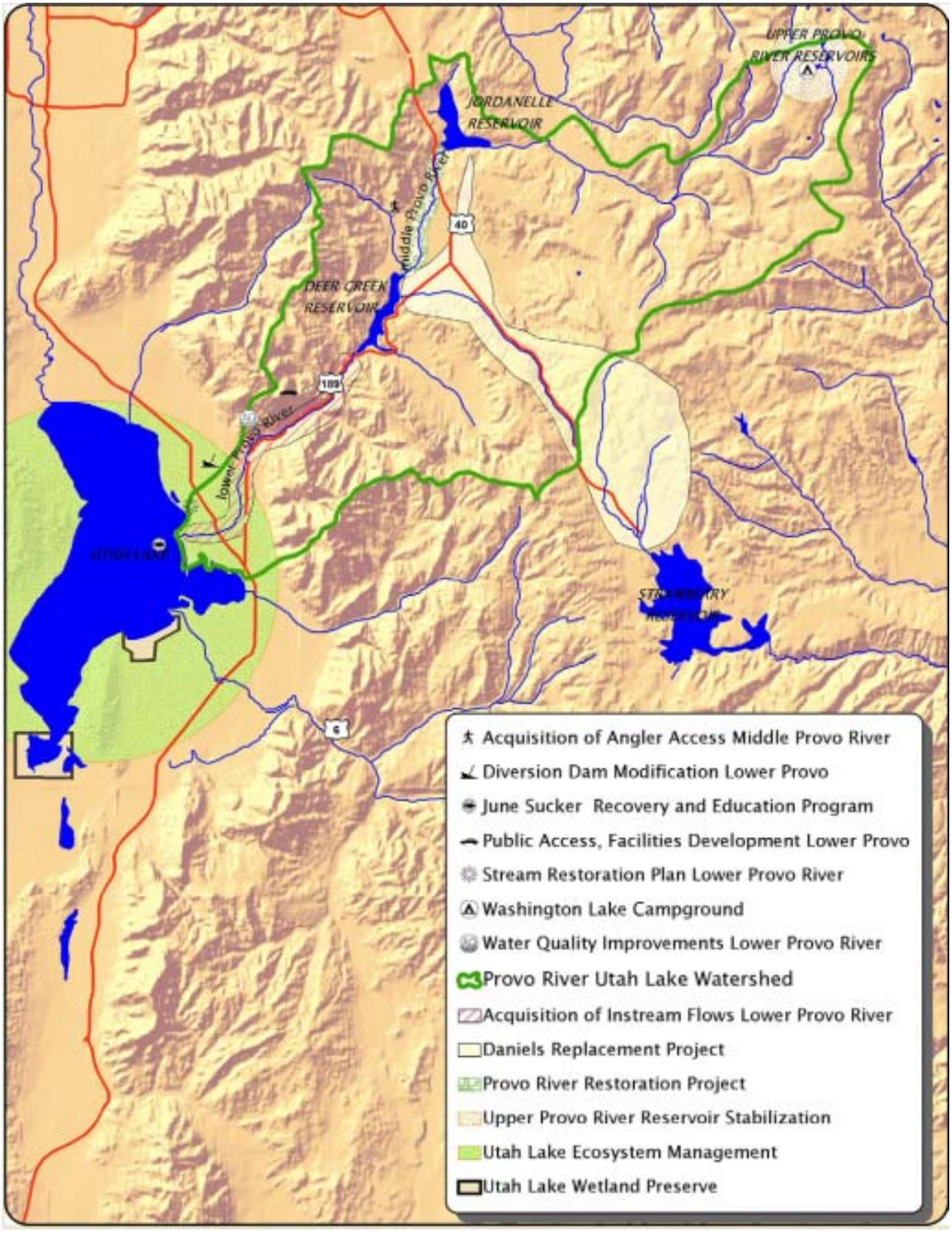
Program Elements

In 1996, the Commission identified 16 program elements expected to help bridge the gap between the existing and desired condition. The location of most programs is graphically displayed on Map 1. Implementation since 1996 has indeed seen a realization of the desired future as noted above. Completed programs include: WCWEP and Daniels Replacement Pipeline, Upper Provo River Reservoir Stabilization, and Washington Lake Campground. Program elements that still contribute to achieving the desired future, and that the Commission continues to implement, follow:

\# **Acquisition of Instream Flows***

Acquire and provide additional instream flows in the lower Provo River.

Map 1
Provo River/Utah Lake



Instream Flow/High Flows Study *

Study problems of high flows in the river. Develop guidelines for instream flow management.

June Sucker Recovery

Support development of the June Sucker Recovery Implementation Program and help fund implementation of the June Sucker Recovery Plan.

Stream Restoration*

Plan and implement stream restoration projects along the lower Provo.

Diversion Dam Modifications*

Plan and implement diversion dam modifications along the lower Provo.

Public Access and Facilities Development*

Acquire and/or develop and improve public access and facilities along the lower Provo.

Water Quality Improvements

Implement water quality improvement measures along the lower Provo River.

* ***These program elements complement June sucker recovery.***

Provo River Restoration Project

Angler Access and Facilities Development Complete angler access requirements along the middle Provo River in concert with the Provo River Restoration Project. Develop angler access and compatible recreational facilities along the middle Provo River.

Fish and Riparian Habitat Restoration Restore riparian and aquatic habitats along the middle Provo River in accordance with the Riverine Habitat Restoration Alternative as described in the Provo River Restoration Project Record of Decision. Additionally, modify diversion dams to bypass instream flows as needed.

PRRP Education and Interpretation Provide visitor facilities and interpretive materials consistent with the Wetlands Ecosystem Education Plan.

Highway-Related Deer Mortality Reduction

Identify and implement solutions to mitigate for deer mortality caused on highways around Jordanelle Reservoir.

Utah Lake Fish Management

Develop an aquatics resource management plan for Utah Lake and support measures to aid recovery of the Utah Lake ecosystem.

Utah Lake Wetland Preserve

Establish the Utah Lake Wetland Preserve in the Goshen Bay and Benjamin Slough areas near Utah Lake.

Utah Lake Interpretation

Plan for and implement interpretive programs at Utah Lake related to Utah Lake Wetland Preserve and/or June Sucker Recovery.

Utah Lake Drainage Basin Mitigation Commitments

Mitigate negative impacts to fish and wildlife caused by the Utah Lake Drainage Basin System.

Diamond Fork Watershed

Historic Condition

The Diamond Fork watershed historically provided abundant fish and wildlife habitat. Since the early 1900's Diamond Fork has been used to transport water from Strawberry Reservoir to agricultural lands in Utah. The artificially high flows, up to 500 cfs during the summer irrigation season, caused extensive deterioration of natural stream channels in the watershed. Impacts to stream channels resulted in severely limited fish production, loss of soils, loss of riparian and wetland habitat, and greatly reduced recreational experiences.

Currently, high flows are partially contained in the Syar Tunnel; but, continue in lower portions of Sixth Water and Diamond Fork Creeks. High flows will be contained once the Diamond Fork System is completed.

Desired Future Condition

Below is the desired future condition we set out to achieve in 1996 and the degree to which we have reached it to date.

Desired Future Condition	Are We There Yet?
Diamond Fork natural systems are resilient and dynamic. Sixth Water and Diamond Fork Creek channels and riparian habitats have been restored. Damaging high flows from irrigation releases are contained in the Diamond Fork Pipeline. Year-round stream flows are provided in Sixth Water and Diamond Fork creeks adequate to maintain a healthy aquatic system, productive fishery and riparian area.	A preliminary restoration plan was prepared that made recommendations for structural and hydraulic improvements of aquatic and riparian habitats within the Sixth Water riverine system. A similar conceptual plan for Diamond Fork Creek was also developed. Planning will resume after high flows are reduced. Parts of Diamond Fork Pipeline are in place but not yet operational. Minimum stream flows are provided.

Desired Future Condition	Are We There Yet?
Project facilities are operated to optimize conditions for riparian habitat and fish and wildlife. Recreation facilities are constructed to provide outdoor recreation opportunities that are compatible with the conservation of biological resources and natural systems. Public access to restored habitats for compatible recreational uses is assured.	Operations will be optimized at project facilities once the Diamond Fork System is completed and operational (around 2005). Diamond campground reconstruction reduced capacity by 33 percent to protect riparian habitat and facilitate future stream restoration. Group sites will be relocated to a less sensitive location. The public has access to all of lower Diamond Fork.

Program Elements

Eight program elements were identified in 1996 to bridge the gap between the existing and desire condition. Three program elements have been completed: Diamond Fork Area Assessment, Diamond Fork Campground, and Acquisition of Angler Access. Map 2 displays the location of most program elements. Program elements that still contribute to achieving the desired future condition, and that the Mitigation Commission continues to implement are:

- **Acquatic and Riparian Habitat Restoration - Sixth Water** Develop and implement an aquatic and riparian habitat monitoring plan for Sixth Water from the West Portal to the Sixth Water Aqueduct. Implement appropriate restoration measures.

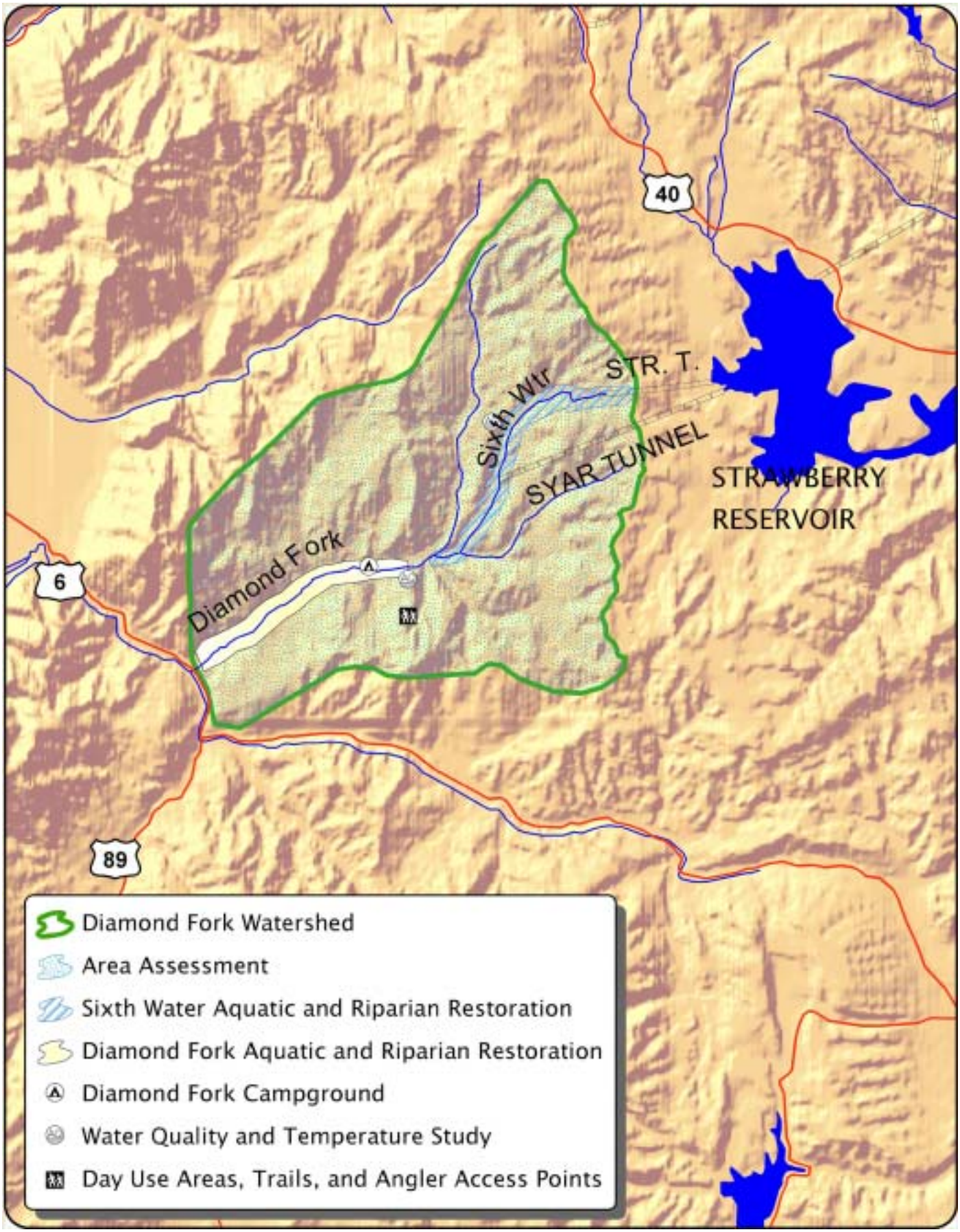
- **Aquatic and Riparian Habitat Restoration - Diamond Fork** Develop and implement a monitoring program to measure responses to flow changes by operation of the revised Diamond Fork System. Develop a conceptual aquatic and riparian habitat restoration plan for Diamond Fork from Diamond Fork pipeline outlet to the Spanish Fork River.

- **Water Temperature Study** Develop and implement a water quality and water temperature monitoring program in Diamond Fork as identified in the 1984, 1990, 1999 and 2000 NEPA documents for the Diamond Fork System.

- **Recreation Facilities in Diamond Fork** Construct recreation facilities compatible with the conservation of natural resources, including construction of a group campground.

- **Diamond Fork System Mitigation** Implement any other mitigation measures that are required for the Diamond Fork System.

Map 2
Diamond Fork



Strawberry/duchesne river system

Historic Condition

Water development projects in the Strawberry Valley were constructed in the early 1900's. Strawberry Reservoir was constructed as the major feature of the Strawberry Valley Reclamation Project, Utah's first Federal reclamation project. Water was delivered from Strawberry Reservoir via a tunnel through the Wasatch Mountains into Sixth Water Creek, a tributary of Diamond Fork. This water supply was, and still is, used primarily for irrigation in Utah County.

Over time Strawberry Valley became the hub of the Central Utah Project's Bonneville Unit. The Duchesne River and its tributaries, including Strawberry River, provide the water supply for the Bonneville Unit. Three of its six systems are located within this watershed: the Starvation Collection System, Ute Indian Tribal Development Activities, and the Strawberry Aqueduct and Collection System (SACS).[1]

In the early 1970's, Soldier Creek Dam was constructed a few miles downstream of the original Strawberry Dam. In the mid 1980's, Soldier Creek Dam filled to the level of the old Strawberry Reservoir and the reservoirs were equilibrated. The water supply for Soldier Creek Reservoir (commonly referred to as "enlarged Strawberry Reservoir" or "Strawberry Reservoir") comes from a series of reservoirs, on-stream diversions, and a 37-mile-long aqueduct connecting Upper Stillwater Reservoir, located on Rock Creek, to Strawberry Reservoir. Along its course, the SACS intercepts water from a total of ten streams (Rock Creek, South Fork Rock Creek, Hades Creek, Twin Creek, Wolf Creek, West Fork Duchesne River, Currant Creek, Layout Creek, Water Hollow Creek, and Strawberry River).

A large segment of the stream fishery was replaced by a reservoir fishery managed by the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources. Creation and subsequent enlargement of Strawberry Reservoir profoundly impacted the valley by replacing a naturally flowing river system with a permanent reservoir. Inundation of thousands of acres of land resulted in habitat loss for numerous wildlife species. For example, all but one Sage grouse strutting ground and numerous brood-rearing areas in the valley were lost when the reservoir was enlarged. Other water development activities also impacted the valley by substantially reducing Strawberry River flows. Additionally, man-made canals used to transport water would often "dump" unnaturally high flows into small natural channels, causing erosion. Abandoned canals have also been the source of erosion and headcuts.

The Utah Division of Wildlife Resources chemically treated Strawberry Reservoir and tributary streams in 1990. This treatment together with subsequent stocking programs has rejuvenated the Strawberry Reservoir fishery. Previous populations were replaced with kokanee salmon, cutthroat trout and sterilized rainbow trout. The program was a success; however, many

[1] See Chapter 3 for a detailed location map of the Bonneville Unit.

challenges remain, including re-emergence of Utah chub, reservoir fluctuations, intense fishing pressure, limitations of the stocking program and angler access. In addition, more visitors are attracted to the facilities and are seeking increasingly diverse recreation experiences such as snowmobiling, mountain biking, dispersed camping and horseback riding. In all, construction of these facilities and management of the surrounding areas dramatically altered the natural landscape and ecosystems in this watershed, particularly Strawberry Valley.

Desired Future Condition

The Mitigation Commission's 1996 mitigation program was designed to result in the desired future stated below. Our progress in achieving the desired future follows:

Desired Future Condition	Are We There Yet?
Continuous stream flows are maintained on the Strawberry River, Currant Creek, West Fork of the Duchesne River and Rock Creek to enhance stream habitat and recreation opportunities	A minimum stream flow is maintained in the four streams. These minimum levels have been met since 1986. Resource agencies convene several times annually to discuss and revise specific flow targets as allowed within the agreements.
Wetland areas in the lower Duchesne River drainage are managed to protect, develop and enhance wetland values.	Alternative plans to protect the lower Duchesne wetlands are being studied. A draft environmental impact statement is anticipated in late 2002.
The Strawberry Reservoir supports wild fish populations with natural spawning in the tributaries. Strawberry Valley streams support resident populations of fish and other aquatic life. Strawberry Valley's natural systems are resilient and dynamic.	Strawberry tributaries have not yet recovered. Currently reservoir-reared cutthroat trout have a better survival and growth rate than stream-reared cutthroat trout. Through several studies more is known about how to sustain wild fish populations in the reservoir. Water flows have been returned to the upper Strawberry River. The Forest Service is developing a comprehensive watershed restoration plan to provide guidance for future habitat restoration projects. Sage grouse populations are not yet resilient. Nearly completed studies will help agencies and interested organizations to devise conservation strategies.

Desired Future Condition	Are We There Yet?
Big game herd sizes in Currant Creek herd management unit are maintained at desired levels facilitated by acquisition of critical big game winter range. Riparian communities on the south slope of the Uintas are sustained with necessary stream flows. Fish habitat and fish movement are not impaired by prior stream habitat improvement measures or diversion structures on SACS-affected streams.	Twenty-seven thousand acres of big game winter range has been acquired. Agency representatives are implementing recommendations from south slope studies on a trial basis as water is available as per the streamflow agreements. Fish habitat and movement have been improved through modification of three diversion structures on the Duchesne River. Environmental assessment on rehabilitating 20 additional structures is underway and is anticipated in late 2002.
The public is provided access to contiguous stretches of Currant Creek, the West Fork, North Fork and main stem of the Duchesne River, the middle and lower Strawberry River and Rock Creek. They are aware of and respect adjoining private property and are guided by useful maps and other user information.	Key acquisitions were completed over the past year, including one parcel that has been under negotiation for many years. Progress is also being made on other critical parcels. Only a few properties for acquisition remain on the Middle Strawberry River, Duchesne River and Currant Creek. Contiguous access has been acquired on the North Fork of the Duchesne, West Fork of the Duchesne, and Strawberry River below Starvation Reservoir. Emphasis is now shifting from acquisition to management with the construction of parking areas, restrooms and habitat improvements.
Watershed conditions are improved; erosion and stream sedimentation are decreased.	Currant Creek canal was rehabilitated, stopping erosion and stream sedimentation in the area of canal breaches.
Mitigation lands are managed together with adjacent private and public lands to protect critical habitats, including migration corridors, riparian areas and wetlands.	Coordinated management is in progress on a limited basis.

Program Elements

Two out of twelve program elements have been completed: Fishery and Aquatic Resources Management and Fish Habitat Improvement Program. Completion of remaining program elements are still necessary to achieve the desired future condition and are part of this 2002 Mitigation Plan.

See Map 3 for program location.

Angler Access and Related Facilities

Acquire public access and develop operating agreements, small parking areas and other facilities on the West Fork, North Fork and main stem of the Duchesne River, middle and lower Strawberry River, Currant Creek and Rock Creek. Develop maps and other useful guides.

Duchesne Area Canal Wetland Mitigation

Address initial management concerns on the 1,090-acre wetland mitigation parcel on the lower Duchesne River.

SACS Wetland Mitigation

Protect, restore and enhance wetlands along the lower Duchesne River corridor as mitigation for SACS wetland impacts and replacement of tribal resources.

Uinta Basin Replacement Project Mitigation

Participate with the Department of Interior, Central Utah Water Conservancy District, and other cooperating agencies in designing and implementing mitigation for the proposed project.

Strawberry Area Assessment, Watershed and Wildlife Habitat Restoration

Based on the area assessment and proposed Watershed Restoration Plan, cooperate with U.S. Forest Service to identify future projects for watershed, wildlife habitat and tributary restoration.

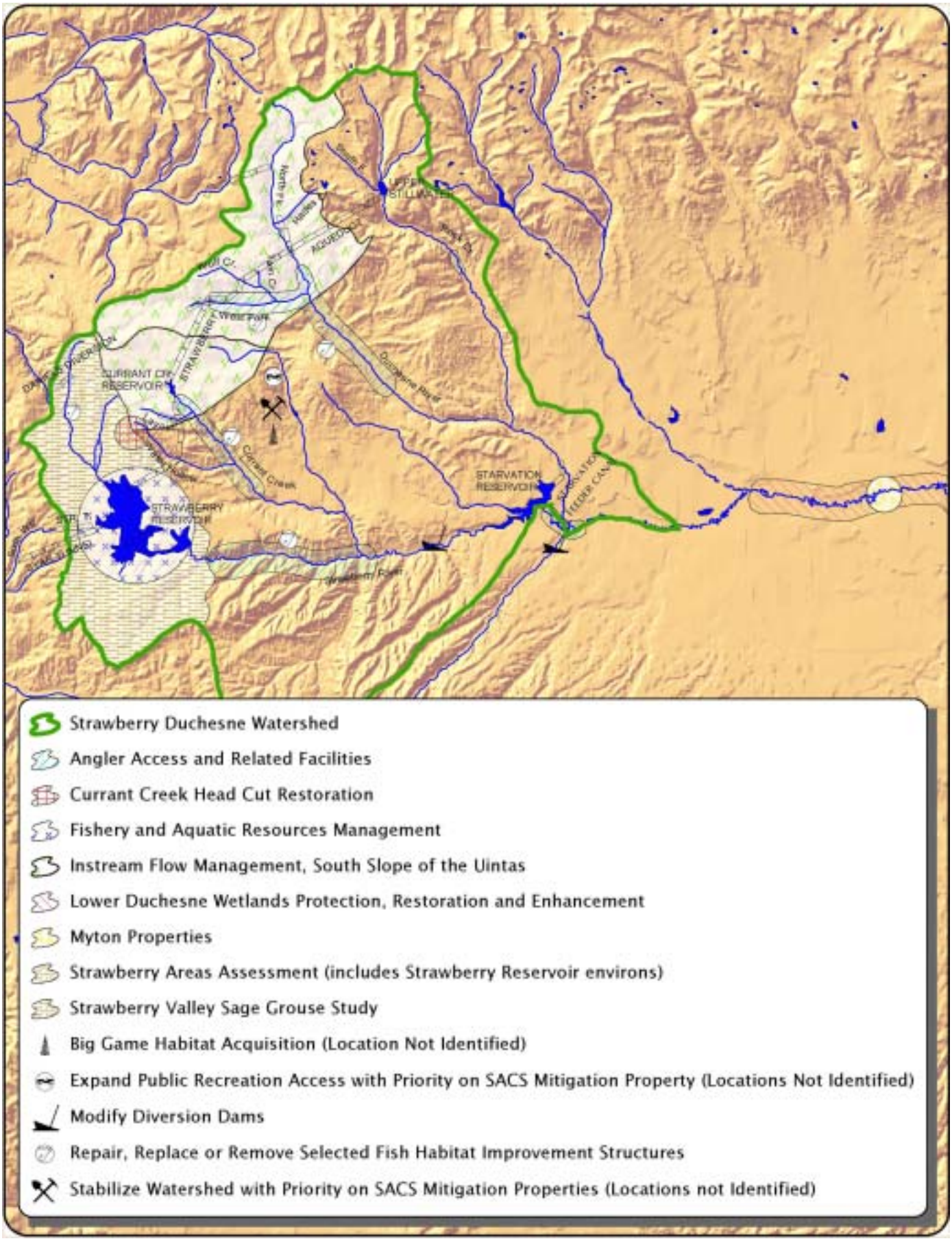
Sage Grouse Conservation and Recovery

Determine the factors leading to or perpetuating decline of the Sage grouse in Strawberry Valley. Support corrective measures as they are identified.

Wildlife Habitat Acquisition

Develop partnerships to acquire high priority big game habitat in Strawberry River, Currant Creek and/or adjacent drainages.

MAP 3
Strawberry/Duchesne Watershed



Instream Flow Management

Determine flow regime necessary to sustain riparian communities on South Slope of the Uintas affected by SACS. Implement flow monitoring system, study of flow/habitat relationships of stream systems affected by SACS and Bonneville Unit operations.

Modify Diversion Structures

Modify diversion structures in cooperation with Duchesne County Water Conservancy District and other local water users.

Recreation Improvements

Expand public recreation access, information and facilities with priority on SACS mitigation requirements.

Watershed Stabilization, Wildlife Enhancement and Access Management

Stabilize watershed with priority to mitigation properties, improve wildlife habitat and manage access areawide.

The Great Salt Lake Watershed

Historic Condition

The Great Salt Lake (GSL) wetland ecosystem, recognized internationally for its importance as a vital link in the migrational corridor for water birds, has been significantly impacted by development. With over 60 percent of Utah's 2.2 million people living within 20 miles of GSL's wetlands, human impacts on the resource are substantial and ongoing. Habitat encroachment is obvious. Less obvious are impacts such as altered or contaminated aquifers, solid waste, invasive exotic species and effects of air pollution.

A common vision for the future of Greal Salt Lake wetlands has been lacking due to the diffuse nature of Great Salt Lake wetlands management. Ownership and administration at the GSL is complex, involving the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources, Utah Division of Forestry, Fire and State Lands, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Bureau of Land Management, The Nature Conservancy, counties, municipalities and private interests. The State of Utah completed a plan for the Great Salt Lake; however, it did not include a detailed plan for coordinated management that extended beyond State jurisdiction. In the past no mechanism existed to coordinate private wetlands management with public wetlands.

Desired Future Condition

The Mitigation Commission's 1996 mitigation program was designed to result in the desired future stated below. Our progress in achieving the desired future follows:

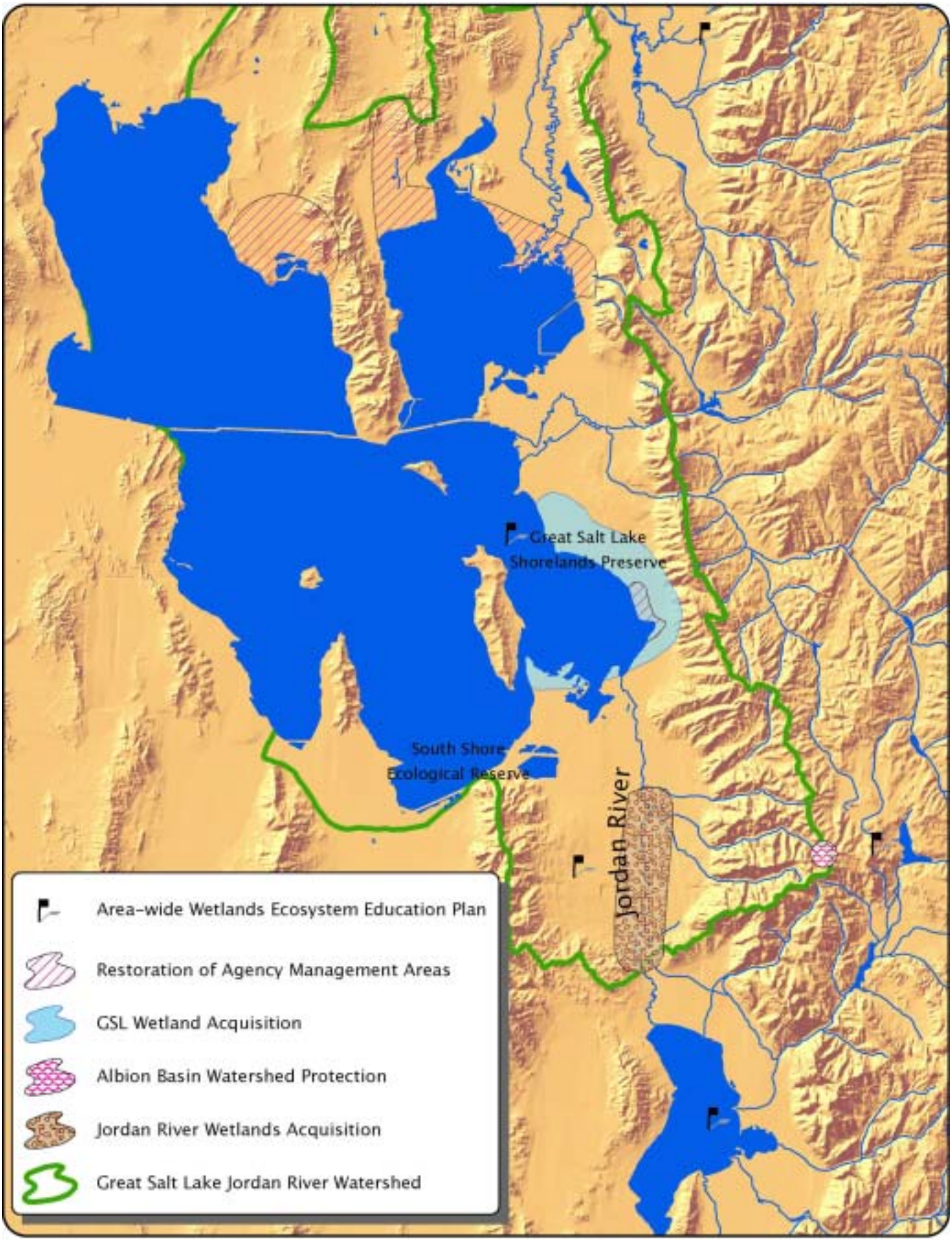
Desired Future Condition	Are We There Yet?
A wetland and upland corridor owned by state, federal or local governments, private landowners or private organizations, along the shoreline of the Great Salt Lake is preserved that allows dynamic fluctuations of lake level. Resident wildlife and migratory shorebirds in the Western Hemisphere and waterfowl in the Pacific Flyway are assured resting, feeding and nesting habitat during the normal lake fluctuations, as well as a buffer when the lake level fluctuates more extremely.	Steady progress in creating a wetland and upland wildlife corridor through direct acquisitions, restoration and planning is occurring. The Mitigation Commission has acquired several thousand acres, along with water rights, that add key pieces to the larger holdings of The Nature Conservancy on the east shore, and the National Audubon Society on the south shore of the GSL. The Mitigation Commission has also supported restoration of State and Federally managed wildlife areas surrounding the GSL.

Desired Future Condition	Are We There Yet?
Wetland hydrology is maintained in perpetuity and access for compatible recreation is available.	To address the wetlands outside of reserved lands but that could be included in the Great Salt Lake wetland and upland corridor, the Mitigation Commission sponsored wetland plans in Davis, Box Elder, Tooele and Salt Lake Counties. Each plan identifies high value wetlands, areas appropriate for development, and strategies to create win-win situations for wetland protection and private property owners. Additionally, wetland managers are working together through the Utah Wetlands Interpretive Network (UWIN) to provide greater access to Great Salt Lake wetlands for educational purposes.
A commitment to preserve the ecological function and values of the GSL and associated wetlands exists among state and local governments, private landowners and private industry.	The wetland planning process, which includes multiple parties, is an effective educational tool to raise awareness of the ecological functions and values of GSL wetlands. By working in an inclusive and non-adversarial manner, greater commitment to GSL wetlands is generated.
Diverse educational opportunities are available that promote general understanding of the complexity and value of the Great Salt Lake wetland ecosystem as well as public and political support for the Great Salt Lake's wetland, wildlife and intrinsic values.	Portions of the *Connections, A Master Plan for Wetlands Education in the Great Salt Lake Ecosystem*, which targets diverse audiences, are being implemented, e.g., Farmington Bay has developed a master naturalist program to guide visitors of all ages, a birding trail map was produced that touches a broad spectrum of the population, and the State of Utah's required curriculum for fourth graders now includes a study unit on wetlands.

PROGRAM ELEMENTS

While the Mitigation Commission is still active in acquiring high value Great Salt Lake wetlands and in developing plans that protect important wetlands, it has completed its role in restoring agency management areas. The following are the remaining active program elements. See Map 4 for the location of mappable program elements.

Map 4
Great Salt Lake/Jordan River



Great Salt Lake Wetlands Acquisition Support acquisition of vital properties. These properties may include lands adjacent to Federal and State management areas, local government holdings, or private conservation group holdings that will be managed for wetland functions and wildlife values.

Support efforts of National Audubon Society on the South Shore Ecological Preserve.

Support efforts of The Nature Conservancy around the Great Salt Lake, and particularly in the Layton-Kaysville Area.

Restoration and Management of Commission-Acquired Properties Initiate agreements with appropriate entities to address immediate and long-term management needs of Commission properties to protect and enhance values.

Wetland Preservation Strategies Develop and implement strategies that will contribute to the perpetual conservation of wetland functions and values through planning, management agreements, and strategic partnerships.

Support Davis and Box Elder Counties in implementing their respective wetland conservation plans. Support development of wetland plans in Tooele and Salt Lake Counties and other strategic areas.

The Jordan River Watershed

Historic Condition

The Jordan River lies in the heart of Utah's urbanized center, extending 45 miles from Utah Lake in the south to the Great Salt Lake in the north. Land uses near the river vary from farms and scattered homes to urban, industrial and residential uses. What was once a natural, meandering river corridor providing abundant fish and wildlife habitat has been compromised by human development. These developments are largely a consequence of population growth, which in part has been due to Federal reclamation projects in Utah.

The river has suffered from industrial and municipal waste discharges; encroachment of industrial, commercial and residential activities on its flood plain; dredging and channelization; extensive water diversions and manipulations; and polluted runoff from streets and fields. Society's ideas of acceptable uses of this river corridor and its condition are changing. What were once considered prudent uses along the Jordan River are now recognized as abuses. Many characteristics of the Jordan River and adjacent lands are now recognized for their own worth as integral components of a valuable ecosystem.

Desired Future Condition

The following desired future condition is a revision of the original based on the Jordan River Natural Conservation Corridor Report. It reflects a partnership approach, the Mitigation Commission acting as a catalyst to encourage and support the efforts of other agencies and groups.

Desired Future Condition

Approximately 1,500 acres of wetland, native vegetation and wildlife habitat are professionally managed for perpetuity in an integrated manner. Areas that are primarily for human use such as trails, golf courses and parks are managed, to the extent possible, to complement the wetlands, native vegetation and wildlife habitat of the natural conservation corridor. A minimum stream flow is maintained for the benefit of fisheries, wildlife and people.

Are We There Yet?

Considering all areas currently reserved for wildlife, including Commission properties, nearly 25 percent of the 1,500-acre goal has been acheived. Through the on-going efforts of the Jordan River Natural Areas Forum, awareness of opportunities to provide linking wildlife habitat on trails, golf courses and parks is increasing.

Program Elements

All program elements identified for the Jordan River continue; however, due to the difficulty in finding willing sellers, the Mitigation Commission's involvement in Albion Basin will be limited to existing appropriated funds. At this time there is no reallocation of authorized dollars to other programs.

Support Jordan River Natural Areas Management Planning Support the Jordan River Natural Areas Forum in creating a natural areas conservation corridor composed of properties reserved for wildlife, and those managed for open space.

Jordan River Wetland Acquisition Fund critical wetland acquisition, primarily in Salt Lake County.

Restoration and Management of Natural Areas Support habitat restoration projects that promote natural productivity and biological diversity of fish and wildlife species.

Albion Basin Acquisitions Support cooperative efforts to accomplish watershed protection in Albion Basin.

Statewide Program

Historic Condition

Several Mitigation Commission programs cross watersheds - fish hatchery production, sensitive species inventory, stream and riparian restoration and enhancement, rehabilitation of small dams, native cutthroat trout restoration, and wetlands education. These multi-watershed programs are considered as a group under the statewide program. The following describes how each fits into the Mitigation Commission's mission.

Fish Hatchery Restoration and Construction The Central Utah Project and other reclamation projects created many reservoirs in Utah. Most reservoir fisheries are heavily used and are not able to sustain themselves through natural recruitment, requiring management programs dependent on stocking hatchery-reared fish. Fish stocking demands in Utah for reclamation projects have not always been met in the past, despite combined efforts of both State and Federal hatcheries. Increasing capacity at hatcheries, through this program, will help meet the increased sport fish need.

Aquatic habitats for wild fish and native species were also impacted. Recovery or conservation of native species may require reintroduction or supplementation to achieve the desired population levels or protection of genetic diversity. Hatchery production could help augment native fish populations to meet conservation and recovery needs.

Sensitive Species Inventory Development of the state's land and water resources for human uses, including numerous federal reclamation projects, has affected Utah's native flora and fauna in a variety of ways, often with adverse impacts. Managers and decision makers have often lacked inventory and mapping occurrence information needed to identify and protect sensitive non-game animals and plant species in Utah. The sensitive species inventories authorized by the Central Utah Project Completion Act contribute to development of a data base on such species.

Stream and Riparian Restoration/Enhancement Federal reclamation projects have disproportionally affected stream and riparian resources because, by their nature and design, those projects typically impacted natural water systems as they developed diversions, reservoirs and similar features. Stream and riparian resources are vital to most wildlife in the arid intermountain regions of Utah. Recognizing this, Congress authorized the Mitigation Commission to acquire, protect and restore these areas in Utah.

Small Watershed and Small Dam Improvements Numerous small reservoirs exist in the State of Utah, many built more than 50 years ago for irrigation storage high in the headwaters of river systems. Water storage rights on many of these reservoirs were transferred to larger, newer reservoirs downstream. Many have developed into productive fisheries, particularly where conservation pools have been provided to support fish populations. If these small impoundments can be made to meet current dam safety standards, they could: provide restoration opportunities

for native cutthroat trout, or other aquatic or amphibious species, impacted by development of Bonneville Unit features; contribute to the restoration of a natural ecosystem or to the preservation of biodiversity of native species; provide backcountry angling opportunities similar to those lost through development of roads, accesses and facilities for the Bonneville Unit; and/or, provide outstanding recreational, aesthetic or educational opportunity.

Wetland Ecosystem Education Plan (WEEP) With increasing development pressure along the Wasatch Front and limited Mitigation Commission funds, it is impossible to physically acquire and protect all of the wetlands that contribute to critical wildlife habitat. Attitudes about Great Salt Lake wetlands are often negative. There is a need educate diverse audiences about the value of wetlands to increase support and involvement in protecting this critical resource.

Native Cutthroat Trout In its Record of Decision for the Wasatch County Water Efficiency Project with Daniel Replacement Pipeline (WCWEP/DRP), the Mitigation Commission made an environmental commitment to participate in the Conservation Agreements for Colorado River and Bonneville cutthroat trout, and to work to implement suitable mitigation for impacts of the WCWEP/DRP on naturally reproducing cutthroat trout in upper Daniels Creek. Additionally, federal reclamation projects in Utah have contributed to native cutthroat trout population decline in Utah through flow depletion, habitat alteration, habitat and population isolation, creation of habitats more suited for exotic species that hybridize or compete with native cutthroat trout.

Desired Future condition

Implementation of the Mitigation Commission's 1996 program was designed to result in the desired future stated below. Our progress in achieving the desired future follows:

Desired Future Condition	Are We There Yet?
Warm water and cold water fish production needs for Colorado River Storage Project affected area waters in the State are met, providing a variety of sport fish opportunities to the public. Through the hatchery program, native fish populations are augmented to meet conservation and recovery needs.	Two of the five cold-water fish hatchery construction projects in the Fish Hatchery Production Plan have been completed. Planning and National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) analysis has begun for the remaining three. When complete, these hatcheries will help meet the increased need for stocking sport fish and providing recreation opportunities in Colorado River Storage Project waters in Utah. NEPA analysis has begun for the native warm-water hatchery. These will provide sport fish and augment native fish populations to meet conservation and recovery needs.

Desired Future Condition	Are We There Yet?
The initial statewide sensitive species inventory is complete. Updates are being contributed to the inventory as new information is collected by State and Federal agencies or by qualified consultants doing inventory projects for agencies or development interests.	The initial vertebrate sensitive species inventory will be completed this year. It will be updated and refined regularly. The initial plant and invertebrate inventory work will be completed in the future.
A centralized system to deposit and retrieve data on sensitive species is functional and is used by state and federal agencies, the general public and development interests to obtain information. A system with appropriate protocol to obtain, deposit, retrieve and update information on sensitive species is developed to maintain the dynamic features of information collection and retrieval needs.	Sensitive species information is available through the internet at: www.utahcdc.usu.edu. A protocol to obtain, deposit, retrieve and update information has been established.
Stream and Riparian Restoration projects funded by the Commission provide diverse aquatic and riparian habitats that are perpetuated by natural river processes. These river systems support a rich biological community and appropriate public uses.	The Mitigation Commission has sponsored several stream and riparian restoration projects, noted in other sections of this chapter; but, as yet, has not had sufficient funds to initiate any project under the statewide program.
Small impoundments on Forest Service and State of Utah lands are rehabilitated or improved to assist, or at least do no harm to, native species recovery efforts, conserve and perpetuate recreational values and meet dam safety standards with low operation and maintenance requirements.	Twelve small dams were either completely rebuilt or partially rehabilitated and one reservoir basin was dredged to restore capacity and improve the fishery.

Desired Future Condition	Are We There Yet?
Bonneville and Colorado River cutthroat trout are restored and conserved within their historic ranges in Utah.	Area wide (that is, throughout the historic range) conservation agreement and strategies have been developed and implemented for a first 5 year period. Annual progress reports are written by the state and submitted to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, as required by the agreement. The agreements and strategies are currently being updated and revised for the next 5 year period. The purpose of the agreements and strategies are to conserve both subspecies and ensure their long-term existence within their historic ranges.
Clear, concise and linked messages promoting understanding and support for the Greater Great Salt Lake Ecosystem Wetlands are available to many segments of the population in a variety of formats. The dynamic nature of the ecosystem and its elements are understood by supporters and politicians. The public has a variety of opportunities to experience the GGSLEW through visits to on-site facilities; local and national radio and television programs; programs available for home use, such as brochures, videos, Internet, and various home pages; science curricula in schools; and, visits to museums, tourist bureaus and other areas people visit. The GGSLEW is enjoying public and political support for its natural beauty as a component of open space and for its value to wildlife and other natural systems.	Through the Wetland Ecosystem Education Plan (renamed *Connections, A Master Plan for Wetlands Education in the Great Salt Lake Ecosystem*), messages and audiences matched with unique means of delivery have been identified, e.g., a wetlands course for realtors. Apart from the Master Plan, Great Salt Lake wetlands information is increasingly available. Master Plan implementation to date has been through the efforts of several individuals on individual projects, such as development of a birding trail map and creation of the Utah Wetlands Interpretive Network. Funds are being sought to hire an administrator to facilitate comprehensive plan implementation.

PROGRAM ELEMENTS

All program elements included in the 1996 Plan continue to help the Mitigation Commission achieve the desired future condition. While the Wetlands Ecosystem Education Plan is complete, the Commission continues to support several programs that help implement the Plan. Viable program elements for the next year include:

Fish Hatchery Restoration and Construction Support fish hatchery production to assist in meeting warm-water and cold-water fish production and stocking needs for waters in the State in the CRSP-affected areas and to augment native fish populations.

Sensitive Species Inventory and Database Support a sensitive fish, wildlife, invertebrate and plant species survey statewide and a centralized, shared database. Methods will be developed to help users obtain information from the database, as well as provide information to the database.

Stream and Riparian Restoration Enhancement Support stream and riparian restoration to enhance aquatic systems and acquisition of stream reaches and angler access.

Small Watershed and Small Dam Improvements Support restoration-and-conservation-related improvements to small dams that meet the Commission's priorities and one or more of the Commission's objectives stated in this Plan.

Native Cutthroat Trout Restoration Support native cutthroat trout restoration projects that are compatible with the Commission's priorities and the Conservation Agreements and Strategies.

Wetlands Ecosystem Education Plan Cooperate with Utah State University to deepen, stabilize and revegetate several ponds as part of a wetlands education and interpretive facility at the Utah Botanical Center in Kaysville, Utah; and, cooperate with the Division of Wildlife Resources in siting an interpretive facility at Farmington Bay Waterfowl Management Area.

3

PROGRAMS COMPARED TO MITIGATION OBLIGATIONS

Chapter 3

Programs Compared to Mitigation Obligations

The Mitigation Commission has determined its number one priority for this Mitigation Plan is to complete unfulfilled mitigation commitments of the Bonneville Unit of the Central Utah Project. Congress intended this to be a high priority as noted in Section 304 of the Central Utah Project Completion Act (CUPCA). Section 304 requires the Commission to complete outstanding mitigation commitments in accordance with the schedule identified in the Act. The Commission carried this congressional intent forward into its Planning Rule (Section 10005.12(b)(1)) which identifies priority projects as, ?[projects] that address fish, wildlife and recreation resources affected by the development of the Central Utah Project, including projects authorized in Title II, section 304 or section 315." This direction was reinforced as the Commission established four priorities to guide the selection of proposed programs—the number one priority being to complete unfulfilled mitigation commitments of the Bonneville Unit of the Central Utah Project.

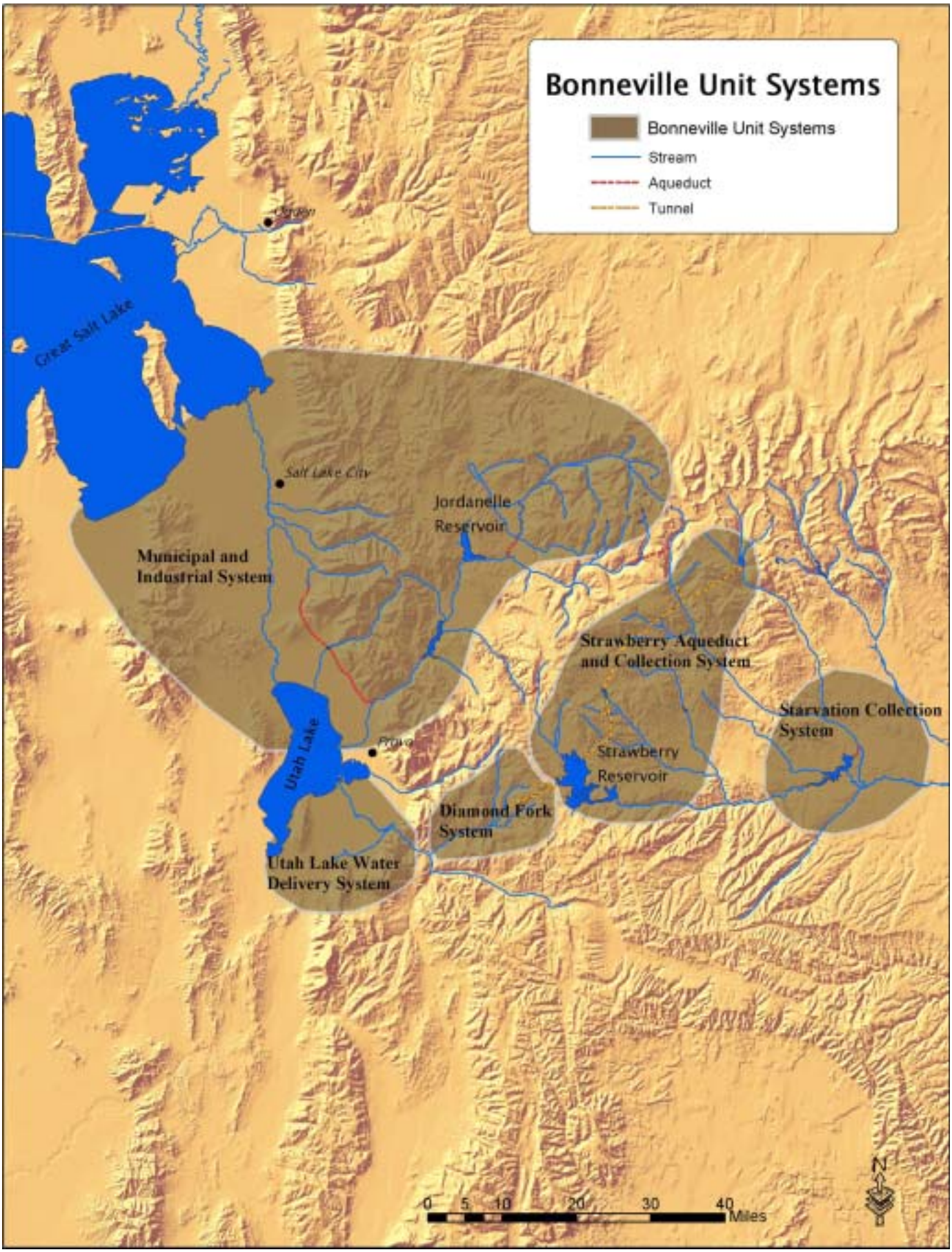
The Bonneville Unit is a system of reservoirs, aqueducts, pipelines, pumping plants and conveyance facilities that transports water from the Uinta Basin to the Bonneville Basin. The Bonneville Unit is composed of the Starvation Collection System, the Strawberry Aqueduct and Collection System, the Ute Indian Tribal Commitments System, the Diamond Fork System, the Municipal and Industrial System and the proposed Utah Lake Drainage Basin System. The Bonneville Unit Systems are shown on Map 5.

Section 201(a)(1) of CUPCA authorized $32,063,000 (1991 dollars) specifically for completing the unfulfilled fish, wildlife and recreation mitigation measures of the Bonneville Unit. This amount is in addition to the amounts authorized within Title III of CUPCA.[1]

The following table identifies mitigation commitments of the Definite Plan Report for the Bonneville Unit funded by Section 201(a)(1), the current status of work on the mitigation commitment, programs identified in the Mitigation Plan that address the mitigation commitments, and associated budgets.

[1]Refer to Chapter 3 of the 1997 Mitigation and Conservation Plan for a discussion of DPR funding since the inception of CUPCA.

Map 5
Bonneville Unit Features



Projects Compared to Mitigation Obligations

Outstanding Mitigation OBLIGATIONS/ Program elements	Funding authority	Budget (1992 dollars)	Status
Provo river/Utah lake watershed			
Mitigation Obligation: Stabilization of upstream reservoirs on Provo River **Program Element: Upper Provo River Reservoir Stabilization** Stabilize lakes in the upper Provo River drainage	DPR	$0	**Upper Provo River Reservoir Stabilization** All of the 12 lakes in the upper Provo River drainage were rehabilitated and stabilized during the 1994-2000 period. Trails and other recreational facilities were also constructed.
	Title III	$3,639,236 §308(c)	

Outstanding Mitigation OBLIGATIONS/ Program elements	Funding authority	Budget (1992 dollars)	Status
Mitigation Obligation: Angler access to 10 miles of Provo River downstream of Jordanelle Dam to Deer Creek. **Program Element: Acquisition of Angler Access** Complete angler access requirements along the middle Provo River	DPR1	$5,500,000	**Angler Access and Facilities Development** Angler access acquisition along the middle Provo River is underway. To date the Commission and U.S. Bureau of Reclamation have purchased about 80 percent of the acreage needed along the river. Public access to about 8 miles has been acquired. This activity has been integrated with the Provo River Restoration Project.
	Title III	$1,050,000 §315 $2,000,000 §309(a)(4) $1,125,000 §313(a)[reallocated] $3,000,000 §306(a)[reallocated] $1,500,000 §311(c)[reallocated] $1,500,000 §312(a)[reallocated] $1,922,679 (est.) §308(c)[transfer remaining balance] $1,500,000 §315[reallocated] $ 165,000 DPR 4 [reallocated]	

Outstanding Mitigation OBLIGATIONS/ Program elements	Funding authority	Budget (1992 dollars)	Status
Mitigation Obligation: Provide mitigation for 175 acres of wetland losses. **Program Element: Jordanelle Wetlands Mitigation** Mitigate impacts to wetlands due to Municipal and Industrial System and Provo River Restoration Project	DPR	$0	Complete. Riparian and wetland enhancements at Currant Creek, Rock Creek and Strawberry River are being monitored (37.3 acres of credit claimed). Jordanelle Dam wetland mitigation site is presently completed, following a 5-year development period (98.2 acres created plus 18.0 acres existing). Additional wetlands at the base of Jordanelle Dam (3.2 acres) and along wetland dikes (5.6 acres) were claimed. The Final Plan and compliance evaluation was submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in 1999. The Provo River Restoration Project will affect some of the mitigation wetlands constructed by Reclamation. Under the terms of the permit issued by the U.S. Army Corp of Engineers to the Commission for PRRP, the Commission will cooperate with Reclamation to ensure that wetland mitigation requirements associated with the Municipal and Industrial System are compensated and that PRRP impacts are also mitigated.
	Title III	$95,000 §315	

Outstanding Mitigation OBLIGATIONS/ Program elements	Funding authority	Budget (1992 dollars)	Status
Mitigation Obligation: Provide minimum releases of water below Jordanelle Dam, Deer Creek and Olmstead Diversion.	DPR	$0	The 1979 Final Environmental Impact Statement for the Municipal and Industrial System of the Bonneville Unit, the 1987 Final Supplement to the Final Environmental Impact Statement for the Municipal and Industrial System of the Bonneville Unit, and Section 303(c) of CUPCA require minimum flows of 125 cfs from Jordanelle to Deer Creek Reservoir, 100 cfs from Deer Creek to Olmstead Diversion Dam and 25 cfs from the Olmstead Diversion Dam to Utah Lake during the winter. Jordanelle Reservoir filled and became operational on July 9, 1996. The Commission has determined in consultation with the USFWS, UDWR and CUWCD that providing these minimum flows is feasible and these minimum flows are in effect (refer to §302 of CUPCA). Minimum instream flows are provided by the Central Utah Water Conservancy District from the yield and operation of the Bonneville Unit of CUP. Jordanelle Dam and Reservoir is managed by the Central Utah Water Conservancy District (CUWCD). The Commission will cooperate with the CUWCD and local water users to modify diversion dams on the Provo River between Jordanelle and Deer Creek (as part of PRRP) and between Murdock Diversion and Utah Lake if needed to allow for instream flow bypass and/or to promote fish passage.
	Title III	$0	

Outstanding Mitigation OBLIGATIONS/ Program elements	Funding authority	Budget (1992 dollars)	Status
Mitigation Obligation: Maintain water quality within a range compatible with trout.	DPR	$0	The 1987 Final Supplement to the Final Environmental Impact Statement for the Municipal and Industrial System of the Bonneville Unit requires that releases from Jordanelle Dam to Provo River be within the preferred temperature range for trout. Jordanelle Dam is equipped with a multilevel outlet to allow drawing water from various depths within the reservoir to achieve this commitment. The CUWCD will operate Jordanelle Dam to accomplish this objective.
	Title III	$0	
Mitigation Obligation: Develop and implement Strawberry Exchange alternatives to mitigate for the loss of 10,000 angler days. **Program Element: WCWEP and Daniels Replacement Pipeline** Implement WCWEP and the Daniels Replacement Pipeline project which will restore stream flows in 26 miles of streams in the Strawberry Valley.	DPR	$0	The final environmental impact statement for the Wasatch County Water Efficiency Project (WCWEP) and Daniels Replacement Pipeline Project (DRPP) was issued November 22, 1996. The Mitigation Commission signed a Record of Decision on March 12, 1997, selecting the WCWEP and DRP Project. The Department of the Interior signed its Record of Decision on March 21, 1997. Agreements to implement this project were executed in March 1997 and the District entered into contracts for construction in 1998. WCWEP has been completed and streamflows were restored to the upper Strawberry River drainage in 2001.
	Title III	$10,500,000 §303(b)(4)(A) and (B)	

Outstanding Mitigation OBLIGATIONS/ Program elements	Funding authority	Budget (1992 dollars)	Status
Diamond Fork watershed			
Mitigation Obligation: Conduct a water quality and temperature monitoring program throughout the Diamond Fork system. **Program Element: Water Temperature Study** Develop and implement a water quality and water temperature monitoring program in Diamond Fork as identified in the 1984 and 1990 Environmental Impact Statements for the Diamond Fork System	DPR2	$100,000	The Commission, Department of Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, Utah Division of Wildlife Resources and the Central Utah Water Conservancy District agreed in 1997 that water quality monitoring is still a valid environmental commitment. The Commission entered into a cooperative agreement with the Central Utah Water Conservancy District to implement the program in 1997 and at that time added additional water quality parameters to be monitored. Monitoring has continued through 2002.
	Title III	$0	

Outstanding Mitigation OBLIGATIONS/ Program elements	Funding authority	Budget (1992 dollars)	Status
Mitigation Obligation: Perform stream rehabilitation on lower Diamond Fork Creek to ensure that fishery benefits attributable to the Diamond Fork Pipeline are realized and maintained (1988 DPR). **Program Element: Aquatic and Riparian Habitat Restoration - Diamond Fork** Develop a conceptual aquatic and riparian habitat restoration plan for Diamond Fork from Monks Hollow to the Spanish Fork River to aid planning for other project features**.**	DPR3	$1,500,000	The Commission and the Forest Service entered into an Interagency Agreement in March 1995 to develop a conceptual plan for aquatic and riparian habitat restoration for Diamond Fork Creek that would emphasize natural processes and low maintenance. The planning area extends from Three Forks to the Spanish Fork River. The plan defined a reasonable range of alternative solutions for Diamond Fork Creek restoration considering the potential interactive effects of the pending Utah Lake Drainage Basin System, the Diamond Fork Pipeline, and management objectives for the watershed. The conceptual plan identifies factors that have created undesirable conditions and makes recommendations for management, structural, and hydrologic changes to rehabilitate the system. During the plan development phase, the Commission worked closely with the Forest Service, and consultants, and other resource agencies. The Commission will develop a monitoring program to evaluate responses of stream and riparian conditions to reduced flow regimes following completion of the Diamond Fork System in 2003 or 2004.
	Title III	$0	

Outstanding Mitigation OBLIGATIONS/ Program elements	Funding authority	Budget (1992 dollars)	Status
Mitigation Obligation: Acquire public access to the lower five miles of Diamond Fork Creek.	DPR4	$2,414,000	Access has been acquired.. The Commission developed an interim management agreement with the Forest Service and the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation to conduct initial management-related improvements such as fencing, weed control and parking area development.
Program Element: Acquisition of Angler Access Acquire angler access on lower Diamond Fork	Title III	$0	

Outstanding Mitigation OBLIGATIONS/ Program elements	Funding authority	Budget (1992 dollars)	Status
Mitigation Obligation: Provide Diamond Fork recreation facilities (1988 DPR). **Program Element: Recreation Facilities in Diamond Fork** Construct recreation facilities compatible with the conservation of natural resources.	DPR5	$3,269,000	The 1988 Definite Plan Report and 1990 Final Supplement to the Final Environmental Impact Statement for the Diamond Fork System identified construction of recreation facilities to help meet the anticipated recreation demand associated with construction of the Diamond Fork System and to help meet the needs of a growing population along the Wasatch Front. The recreation facilities identified in the documents included a campground, day-use areas, trails and angler access. The 1999 Final Supplement to the 1984 FEIS did not further revise the recreation commitments. Based on a December 1998 Decision Notice and Final Environmental Assessment, the Commission has committed $2.4 million to rehabilitate the existing Diamond and Palmyra campgrounds and construct a group campground. The rehabilitated campground, completed in the Summer of 2000, provides two-thirds the capacity of the original campground in order to protect riparian vegetation from visitor use and to allow for stream restoration of Diamond Fork Creek. Planning for the group site facility is anticipated to be complete in the Fall of 2002. Day use areas, trailheads, and angler access points have been planned in coordination with the Diamond Fork Area Assessment and the Diamond Fork Conceptual Recreation Master Plan.
	Title III	$0	

Outstanding Mitigation OBLIGATIONS/ Program elements	Funding authority	Budget (1992 dollars)	Status
Mitigation Obligation: Ceiling available for fish, wildlife & recreation associated with SFN or other CUP facilities. **Program Element:** Utah Lake Drainage Basin Mitigation Commitments	DPR6	$3,397,000	The Utah Lake Drainage Basin System, which replaces the Spanish Fork Canyon/Nephi Irrigation System, is in the planning stages. Mitigation commitments will be identified in a final environmental impact statement and record of decision. The Commission will use some of the funds identified for this program to implement June sucker recovery actions in accordance with the June Sucker Recovery Plan and Recovery Implementation Program.
	Title III	$0	

Outstanding Mitigation OBLIGATIONS/ Program elements	Funding authority	Budget (1992 dollars)	Status
Strawberry/ Duchesne watershed			
Mitigation Obligation: Develop six waterfowl management areas along the Duchesne River to mitigate for waterfowl losses resulting from operation of the Strawberry Aqueduct and Collection System. **Program Element: SACS Wetland Mitigation** Protect, restore and enhance wetlands along the lower Duchesne River Corridor as mitigation for SACS wetland impacts	DPR7	$7,927,000	Under a cooperative agreement with the Mitigation Commission the Ute Tribe developed a feasibility study for a 45-mile corridor of the lower Duchesne River, from Bridgeland to Ouray, Utah. The Tribe submitted the final "Lower Duchesne River Riparian Corridor Mitigation Feasibility Analysis." The study recommended four broad options. Based on this study, the Commission, Department of the Interior and Tribe entered into an agreement in 1998 to refine conceptual plans and gather additional information. In 2002, the Department of the Interior, Commission and the Tribe will complete NEPA analysis and begin implementing the mitigation project. Implementation is expected to occur through at least 2005.
	Title III	$0	

Outstanding Mitigation OBLIGATIONS/ Program elements	Funding authority	Budget (1992 dollars)	Status
Mitigation Obligation: Develop 140 acres of riparian and marsh vegetation adjacent to Starvation Reservoir to replace habitat losses for the Duchesne Area Canal Rehabilitation Program, a part of the Starvation Collection System.	DPR	$0	The original plan to develop this mitigation site at Starvation Reservoir was not successful. As an alternative mitigation plan, Reclamation acquired 1,090 acres along the Duchesne River east of Myton, Utah in the late 1980's. Reclamation entered into an agreement with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for the development and management of the properties. Operation and maintenance of the properties proved significantly higher than anticipated and the FWS cannot assume management of the properties. Both the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources and the Ute Tribe have expressed an interest in managing the properties. DOI and USBR funded improvements to the water delivery and distribution system and irrigation was accomplished in 1996, 1999 and 2000. The DOI and Commission are conducting NEPA analysis on alternatives to further develop water delivery and distribution infrastructure on the property. An environmental assessment was released in 2001; the final environmental assessment will be released in 2002. The DOI has secured funding to implement the selected action after a decision notice is issued. Several alternatives for long-term management of the property have been suggested in a feasibility study for wetlands protection and development in the 45-mile corridor of the lower Duchesne River, from Bridgeland to Ouray, Utah as discussed above.
Program Element: Duchesne Area Canal Wetland Mitigation Address initial management concerns on 890-acre wetland mitigation parcel on lower Duchesne River	Title III	$160,000 §315	

Outstanding Mitigation OBLIGATIONS/ Program elements	Funding authority	Budget (1992 dollars)	Status
Mitigation Obligation: Compensation for the loss of 630 acres of riparian habitat.	DPR	$0	The 1987 Wildlife Mitigation Plan required 630 acres of mitigation for impacts from Jordanelle Reservoir on wooded riparian vegetation. Of this need, 165 acres have been accomplished through acquisition and habitat improvements on part of the Moon properties on Currant Creek, and 237 acres as part of the Camelot Properties on the Strawberry River. An additional 228 acres of riparian habitat development needs to occur. The Provo River Restoration Project is expected to meet this mitigation requirement. The Final EIS for the Provo River Restoration Project was issued in December 1997 and a Record of Decision signed by the Commission on February 23, 1998. Construction of a pilot project along approximately one-mile of river ending at the new Highway 40 occurred in 1999. About 1.4 miles were reconstructed in 2000 and 1.8 miles in 2001. More than 200,000 woody plant species were planted in disturbed areas in 1999 to 2001. Provo River Restoration Project construction is anticipated to take approximately four more years.
	Title III	$0	

Outstanding Mitigation OBLIGATIONS/ Program elements	Funding authority	Budget (1992 dollars)	Status
Mitigation Obligation: Construct stream habitat improvements to mitigate for the loss of 9,790 angler days. **Program Element: Fish and Riparian Habitat Restoration** Restore the riparian and fish habitat along the middle Provo River as per the environmental analysis (NEPA Decision)	DPR8	$216,000	The 1988 Aquatic Mitigation Plan for the Strawberry Aqueduct and Collection System of the Bonneville Unit of the CUP required fish habitat improvements on up to 119 miles of 14 identified streams. The goal was to provide partial mitigation for the loss of 50% of historic adult trout habitat. An analysis determined that this loss equates to 34,090 angler days. The mitigation plan required that 9,790 angler-days be mitigated through fish habitat improvements, assuming one angler day is equivalent to 34 ft^2 of created optimum adult trout habitat. To date, 73 miles of stream habitat improvements have been successfully installed, mitigating for about 6,115 angler days. Mitigation of 3,675 angler-days remained; the Provo River Restoration Project will provide the remaining 3,675 angler days of mitigation for fish habitat improvements.
	Title III	$6,615,000 §307(1), §309(a)(1), §313(a), 315	

Outstanding Mitigation OBLIGATIONS/ Program elements	Funding authority	Budget (1992 dollars)	Status
Mitigation Obligation: Wildlife improvements for angler access or habitat protection on mitigation properties. **Program Element: Angler Access and Related Facilities** Acquire public access and develop operating agreements, small parking areas and other facilities on the West Fork of the Duchesne River, Duchesne River, Strawberry River and Currant Creek. Develop maps and other useful guides	DPR9 (Amounts listed here are for development of Strawberry River Wildlife Management Area)	$231,000	The 1988 Aquatic Mitigation Plan for the Strawberry Aqueduct and Collection System of the Bonneville Unit of CUP identified the acquisition of approximately 51 miles of stream access on the West Fork Duchesne, Duchesne, Currant Creek and Strawberry Rivers to provide partial mitigation for lost angling opportunities. Angler access would be acquired where instream flows were being provided, and in some instances, where stream habitat improvements were made. Approximately 46.15 miles of the 51 total miles of angler access have been acquired since the late 1980's. An environmental assessment addressing the impacts of acquiring the remaining miles and management of the angler-access corridors was released November 13, 1999. The decision to implement the modified proposed action was made by the Commission and the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation. The Commission entered into an agreement with the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources and the Bureau of Reclamation in 1996 to coordinate acquisition priorities and develop operating agreements for management of these areas including development of parking areas, signing, and other management facilities.
	Title III (Amounts listed here are for acquisition)	$2,700,000 §315, 312(b)	
Mitigation Obligation: Deer mortality reduction.	DPR10	$1,000,000	Consultation with the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources and U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service resulted in a decision to cease evaluating the at-grade “deer crosswalks” as a viable mitigation measure. The Commission will reconvene to work with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources and others to determine alternative mitigation solutions.

Outstanding Mitigation OBLIGATIONS/ Program elements	Funding authority	Budget (1992 dollars)	Status
Mitigation Obligation: Middle Provo River Diversion Dams	DPR11	$1,092,000	The 1987 Final Supplement to the Final Environmental Impact Statement for the Municipal and Industrial System committed to assure that instream flows released from Jordanelle Dam could be bypassed all the way to Deer Creek Reservoir. Diversion dams in this reach are currently incapable of accurately measuring or delivering bypasses for instream flows. Implementation of diversion dam modifications is coordinated with the Provo River Restoration Project.
Mitigation Obligation: Washington Lake Campground	DPR12	$1,600,000	The 1987 Final Supplement to the Final Environmental Impact Statement for the Municipal and Industrial System of the Bonneville Unit required the construction of Washington Lake Campground. Construction began in July of 1997. Construction of campground facilities was completed in summer 1999.

The following table summarizes the 1988 DPR mitigation commitments and proposed funding.

DPR FUNDING Summary	Budget (1992 dollars)
DPR 1 Acquisition of Angler Access Middle Provo River	5,500,000
DPR 2 Water Temperature Study Diamond Fork	100,000
DPR 3 Aquatic and Riparian Habitat Restoration - Diamond Fork	1,500,000
DPR 4 Acquisition of Angler Access Lower Diamond Fork	2,414,000
DPR 5 Recreation Facilities in Diamond Fork	3,269,000
DPR 6 SFN Commitments	3,397,000
DPR 7 SACS Wetland Mitigation	7,927,000
DPR 8 Fish and Riparian Habitat Restoration Middle Provo	216,000
DPR 9 Angler Access and Related Facilities; West Fork of the Duchesne River, Duchesne River, Strawberry River and Currant Creek	231,000
DPR 10 Deer Mortality Reduction on Highways Around Jordanelle Reservoir.	1,000,000
DPR 11 Middle Provo River Diversion Dams	1,092,000
DPR 12 Washington Lake Campground	1,600,000
Prior expended obligations from DOI to USBR prior to Commission establishment	3,817,000
Total	**32,063,000**

SOURCE DOCUMENTS

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Final Supplement to the Final Environmental Statement, Municipal and Industrial System, Bonneville Unit, Central Utah Project. 1987. U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, Upper Colorado Region, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Jordanelle Dam Wetlands Mitigation: Operations Report. June 1992. U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, Upper Colorado Region, Salt Lake City, Utah. Plus amendments and revisions.

Stream Flow Agreement. 1980. An Agreement pertaining to the use of Central Utah Project waters to maintain 50% of the fish habitat in the Uinta Mountain streams affected by the Strawberry Aqueduct and Collection System.

Amended Stream Flow Agreement. 1990. Contains amendments to the 1980 Agreement.

Draft Supplement to the Definite Plan Report. Bonneville Unit, Central Utah Project. 1988. U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, Upper Colorado Region, Salt Lake City, Utah. 2 volumes, plus 17 volume appendices.

4

BUDGET & SCHEDULE

Chapter 4

Budget and Schedule

The 2002 budget and schedule reflects Commission activities for fiscal years 1994 through 2006. Actual cumulative appropriations received are shown for prior years (fiscal year 1994 through fiscal year 2001) according to the Program Elements those funds were allocated against. Actual appropriations are shown for fiscal year 2002 (the current fiscal year) and the amounts shown for fiscal year 2003 reflect the Presidents-s proposed fiscal year 2003 budget. Planning-level budgets are presented for fiscal years 2004 through 2006. Budgets are always subject to appropriations by Congress; actual amounts received may vary substantially from those shown in this schedule. Please note that expenditures may not equal appropriations in some cases. More detailed financial information not included in this chapter, including obligation amounts and expenditure amounts, is available from the Commission through quarterly and annual financial reports (available upon request).

All funding authorized by CUPCA for use by the Commission is indexed (increased to adjust for inflation). The amount of the annual indexing is determined by published indices for engineering costs. Indexing is applied only to the remaining unappropriated balance within an authorization. The amounts shown in this budget and schedule reflect indexing; therefore, amounts allocated to a specific authorization may in some cases appear to exceed the original amount authorized by CUPCA.

In fiscal years 1994 and 1995, the Commission-s administrative costs (limited to $1 million plus indexing) were funded from the annual contribution to the Commission from Western Area Power Administration (WAPA; Section 401(3)(B) of CUPCA). In fiscal years 1996, 1997 and 1998 the Commission funded the agency administration costs from its Title III appropriations. In fiscal years 1999 through 2002, the Commission used a portion of the annual contribution from WAPA to fund the agency administration costs and intends to continue this practice for fiscal years 2003 through 2006.

2002 PLAN UPDATE

Budget and Schedule[1/]

PROVO RIVER / UTAH LAKE	FY 94-01 (Prior Years)	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	TOTAL	Section Authority
LOWER PROVO RIVER								
Acquisition of Instream Flows	3,802,000	700,000	1,000,000	500,000	1,500,000	2,000,000	9,502,000	302(a), 303(e)
Instream Flow / High Flow Study	146,605	375,000	47,000	0	0	0	568,605	303(e)
June Sucker Recovery	615,354	100,000	110,000	75,000	110,000	150,000	1,160,354	307(5), 312(a), 307(2), DPR-6
Stream Restoration	64,920	125,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	150,000	939,920	303(e), 311(e), 307(2)
Diversion Dam Modifications	96,000	200,000	300,000	350,000	500,000	500,000	1,946,000	302(c)
Public Access and Facilities Development	0	0	20,000	25,000	20,000	20,000	85,000	311(d)(2), 312(a) ,312(b)
Water Quality Improvements 2/	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	No Funding Required
MIDDLE PROVO RIVER								
Provo River Restoration Project 3/								
Angler Access and Facilities Development	29,974,777	10,000	42,000	60,000	51,500	60,000	30,198,277	308(c), 311(c)&(d), 315, 312(a)&(b), 306(a) 309(a)(4), 313(a), DPR1, DPR4,DPR12
Fish and Riparian Habitat Restoration 4/	6,376,374	1,993,900	750,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,700,000	13,820,274	308(c),307(1), 309(a)(1), 315, 309(a)(4), DPR8, DPR11
PRRP Education and Interpretation	141,530	35,000	15,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	221,530	311(d)(2), 315, DPR3
UPPER PROVO RIVER								
Highway-Related Deer Mortality Reduction	32,609	0	250,000	250,000	200,000	500,000	1,232,609	DPR10
UTAH LAKE								
Utah Lake Fish Management	275,296	50,000	75,000	75,000	40,000	50,000	565,296	307(5)
Utah Lake Wetland Preserve	8,659,770	600,000	1,700,000	750,000	1,750,000	1,750,000	15,209,770	306(c)(9)
Utah Lake Interpretation	0	24,000	75,000	175,000	75,000	50,000	399,000	312(a), 305(a)
Utah Lake Drainage Basin Mitigation Commitments	289,375	0	50,000	125,000	75,000	75,000	614,375	DPR6
Subtotal Provo River / Utah Lake	**50,474,610**	**4,212,900**	**4,634,000**	**4,095,000**	**6,031,500**	**7,015,000**	**76,463,010**	

DIAMOND FORK	FY 94-01 (Prior Years)	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	TOTAL	Section Authority
Aquatic and Riparian Habitat Restoration - Sixth Water	228,320	75,000	125,000	175,000	225,000	25,000	853,320	307(6), 309(a)(2), DPR3
Aquatic and Riparian Habitat Restoration - Diamond Fork	189,000	100,000	20,000	30,000	30,000	200,000	569,000	DPR3
Water Temperature Study	97,600	9,000	0	5,000	0	0	111,600	DPR2
Recreation Facilities in Diamond Fork	1,225,000	0	275,000	0	400,000	600,000	2,500,000	DPR5
Diamond Fork System Mitigation	100,000	0	50,000	0	25,000	75,000	250,000	DPR6
Subtotal Diamond Fork	**1,839,920**	**184,000**	**470,000**	**210,000**	**680,000**	**900,000**	**4,283,920**	

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Budget and Schedule[1/]

DUCHESNE / STRAWBERRY	FY 94-01 (Prior Years)	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	TOTAL	Section Authority
Angler Access and Related Facilities	6,205,909	2,353,200	0	0	0	0	8,559,109	315, 305(a) 309(a)(4), 312(b), DPR9
Duchesne Area Canal Wetland Mitigation	0	75,000	95,000	33,700	0	0	203,700	315
SACS Wetland Mitigation	996,800	150,000	850,000	1,250,000	2,000,000	2,250,000	7,496,800	DPR7
Uinta Basin Replacement Project Mitigation 5/	0	0	0	0	125,000	125,000	250,000	Unidentified
Strawberry Area Assessment, Watershed and Wildlife Habitat Restoration	284,230	40,000	75,000	125,000	75,000	75,000	674,230	307(3), 315
Sage Grouse Conservation and Recovery	187,680	35,000	40,000	125,000	25,000	25,000	437,680	315
Wildlife Habitat Acquisition	0	381,900	100,000	100,000	0	0	581,900	305(a)
Instream Flow Management	277,560	25,000	25,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	387,560	309(b)
Modify Diversion Structures 6/	2,619,665	0	0	0	0	0	2,619,665	203(a)(5) - Not MCC Funding
Recreation Improvements	55,000	0	50,000	50,000	25,000	0	180,000	312(b)
Watershed Stabilization, Wildlife Enhancement and Access Management	229,689	50,000	100,000	226,300	75,000	100,000	780,989	307(8), 309(a)(3)
Subtotal Duchesne / Strawberry	**10,856,533**	**3,110,100**	**1,335,000**	**1,930,000**	**2,345,000**	**2,595,000**	**22,171,633**	

GREAT SALT LAKE	FY 94-01 (Prior Years)	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	TOTAL	Section Authority
Great Salt Lake Wetlands Acquisition	5,195,044	1,950,000	700,000	1,150,000	157,800	500,000	9,652,844	306(a)
Restoration and Management of Commission-Acquired Properties	166,000	0	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	366,000	306(a)
Wetland Preservation Strategies	725,567	300,000	0	0	0	0	1,025,567	306(a)
Subtotal Great Salt Lake	**6,086,611**	**2,250,000**	**750,000**	**1,200,000**	**207,800**	**550,000**	**11,044,411**	

JORDAN RIVER	FY 94-01 (Prior Years)	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	TOTAL	Section Authority
Jordan River Wetlands Acquisition	3,345,435	100,000	0	0	500,000	300,000	4,245,435	311(c)
Restoration and Management of Natural Areas	0	30,000	20,000	20,000	25,000	25,000	120,000	311(a), 311(b)
Albion Basin Acquisitions	217,521	0	0	0	0	0	217,521	313(b)
Subtotal Jordan River	**3,562,956**	**130,000**	**20,000**	**20,000**	**525,000**	**325,000**	**4,582,956**	

STATEWIDE	FY 94-01 (Prior Years)	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	TOTAL	Section Authority
Fish Hatchery Restoration and Construction	10,106,830	2,702,100	2,800,000	2,500,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	24,108,930	313(c)
Sensitive Species Inventory and Database	1,052,190	140,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	110,000	1,752,190	306(b)(2), 306(b)(4)
Stream and Riparian Restoration Enhancement	0	122,500	700,000	500,000	540,000	625,000	2,487,500	315, 307(2), 309(a)(4)
Small Watershed and Small Dam Improvements	1,216,154	50,000	0	200,000	350,000	300,000	2,116,154	313(b)
Native Cutthroat Trout Restoration	261,925	100,000	50,000	75,000	50,000	25,000	561,925	307(7)
Subtotal Statewide	**12,637,099**	**3,114,600**	**3,700,000**	**3,425,000**	**4,090,000**	**4,060,000**	**31,026,699**	

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Budget and Schedule[1/]

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	FY 94-01 (Prior Years)	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	TOTAL
Provo River / Utah Lake	50,474,610	4,212,900	4,634,000	4,095,000	6,031,500	7,015,000	76,463,010
Diamond Fork	1,839,920	184,000	470,000	210,000	680,000	900,000	4,283,920
Duchesne / Strawberry	10,856,533	3,110,100	1,335,000	1,930,000	2,345,000	2,595,000	22,171,633
Great Salt Lake	6,086,611	2,250,000	750,000	1,200,000	207,800	550,000	11,044,411
Jordan River	3,562,956	130,000	20,000	20,000	525,000	325,000	4,582,956
Statewide	12,637,099	3,114,600	3,700,000	3,425,000	4,090,000	4,060,000	31,026,699
Funding Component Complete	23,395,775	20,000	0	0	0	0	23,415,775
Subtotal	**108,853,504**	**13,021,600**	**10,909,000**	**10,880,000**	**13,879,300**	**15,445,000**	**172,988,404**

NOTES:

1/ The amounts shown in the table represent the Commission's proposed plan. The amounts are subject to revision and could vary as projects develop and plans are implemented. The Commission's budget is subject to annual appropriations from Congress.

2/ Under the Provo River / Utah Lake, Lower Provo River watershed, the Commission identified a program element for Water Quality Improvements. At this time, no funding is required to implement this program.

3/ The Commission has combined several PRRP Program Elements. Sources for additional funds to complete land acquisitions and restoration along the middle Provo River are identified in this Plan.

4/ Funding in fiscal years 2003 through 2006 is anticipated to come from a portion of the annual WAPA contribution.

5/ This project would not begin construction until fiscal year 2003 or 2004. No budget is currently identified for this program element pending decisions in fiscal year 2002.

6/ Under the Duchesne / Strawberry watershed the Commission has identified a program element to Modify Diversion Structures. Funding for this program element comes from PL 102-575 Section 203(a)(5) and is appropriated to the Central Utah Water Conservancy District (CUWCD) which signed an agreement with the Commission in 1999 to implement this program element.

7/ As of fiscal year 2002, the funding element of the following program elements has been completed for a total of $23,395,775:
WCWEP and Daniels Replacement Pipeline: Total funding of $11,945,585
Upper Provo River Reservoir Stabilization: Total funding of $3,424,021
Washington Lake Campground: Total funding of $1,773,390
Diamond Fork Area Assessment: Total funding of $40,000
Diamond Fork Palmyra Campground: Total funding of $1,200,000
Acquisition of Angler Access: Total funding of $2,414,000
Fishery and Aquatic Resources Management: Total funding of $795,446
Fish Habitat Improvement Programs: Total funding of $303,693
Restoration of Agency Management Areas: Total funding of $1,360,684
Support Jordan River Natural Areas Management Planning: Total funding of $22,985
Wetlands Ecosystem Education Plan: Total funding of $115,971

* The Commission's administrative costs (limited to $1 million plus indexing) were funded from Title III in fiscal years 1996, 1997 & 1998. In fiscal years 1999 through 2002, the Commission used a portion of the annual contribution from Western Area Power Administration to fund the agency administrative costs and intends to continue this practice for fiscal years 2003 through 2006.

* The Commission's administrative costs (limited to $1 million plus indexing) were funded from Title III in fiscal years 1996, 1997 & 1998. In fiscal years 1999 through 2006, the Commission intends to fund the agency administrative costs using a portion of the annual contribution from Western Area Power Administration.

APPENDICES

Appendix A
List of Acronyms

The following abbreviations were used in the Mitigation Plan.

Abbreviation	Full Title
BIA	Bureau of Indian Affairs
CUP	Central Utah Project
CUPCA	Central Utah Project Completion Act
CUWCD	Central Utah Water Conservancy District
CRSP	Colorado River Storage Project
DOI	Department of the Interior
DPR	Definite Plan Report
DRP	Daniels Replacement Pipeline
EA	Environmental Assessment
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
FONSI	Finding of No Significant Impact
GGSLWE	Greater Great Salt Lake Wetland Ecosystem
GSL	Great Salt Lake
MOA	Memorandum of Understanding
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
PRWUA	Provo River Water Users Association
ROD	Record of Decision
SFN	Spanish Fork Canyon/Nephi Irrigation System
SACS	Strawberry Aqueduct and Collection System
SRWMA	Strawberry River Wildlife Management Area
TNC	The Nature Conservancy

UDWR	Utah Division of Wildlife Resources
UDOT	Utah Department of Transportation
USBLM	United States Bureau of Land Management
USBR	United States Bureau of Reclamation
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
USFS	United States Forest Service
WCWEP	Wasatch County Water Efficiency Project